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The Allied Question.

In certain respects Justice Maddox's decision in the matter of Mr. FRANKLIN B. LORD'S application for an injunction restraining the Equitable directors from carrying out the adopted plan of mutualization is like acid on a gold brick.

When mutualization was first proposed to the directors as a prophylactic of impending scandal, the committee of seven was instructed to report a plan for doing two things, namely:

1. Giving the policyholders the right to vote for directors; 2. Settling the allied question of the

indemnification of stockholders. That was on February 16. A month later, on March 14, the committee of seven reported a scheme of mutualization, or alleged mutualization, ignoring altogether the allied-and necessarily allied-question of the indemnification of stockholders. It was announced at the same time by the committee of seven that the plan of mutualization without indemnification had "the express consent and approval of Mr. Hype as the representative of the majority of the capital

stock of the society." Subsequent proceedings are somewhat more fresh in memory, but that was the last ever heard of the allied question from the board. In the stress of the selfish struggle for the control of the four hundred millions the little matter of the original property rights of the minority stockholders dropped out of sight. One of these stockholders, identifled with neither faction in the ignoble controversy, applied to the courts for protection and he is getting it. The stupid imposture of mutualization by the "express consent and approval of Mr. HYDE as the representative of the majority of the capital stock of the Equitable" is enjoined by Justice MAD-DOX until Mr. LORD's suit has been tried in the courts and his rights have been

determined. Justice Maddox's decision to the place which it properly held three months and more ago, before it was shoved into the background.

Why was it shoved so suddenly into the background? Justice MADDOX indicates an explanation when he says that the question of the respective rights raising of which by a Roman Catholic of the policyholders and of the stock- paper of Boston we lately took occasion holders to the surplus in the Equitable's treasury should await the trial of the action, when, if the Court finds it necessary, the policyholders and their interests may be brought in.

The Lord suit, therefore, gives some promise not only of settling the allied question of indemnification of stockholders, but also of opening the greater question of the ownership of the hundreds of millions which have come out of the pockets of the policyholders into the control of the officers and directors of both factions for the fattening thereof.

The Future of the American Indian.

In the Outlook of a recent date Mr. LEUPP, the new Commissioner on Indian Affairs, presented a brief outline of the policy which he intends to pursue in regard to the American Indian. That policy seems to be as sound and wholesome as our earlier policy has been weak and wofully mistaken.

For many years we strove vigorously to make our Indian wards a collection of worthless people herded in communiities and virtually prohibited from doing anything that would make their lives worth anything either to them or to us. We assumed their worthlessness and their incapacity, and did all that we could to make them that which we assumed them to be. We pitied them and gave them blankets. We prevented them from getting food for themselves in their accustomed way, and supplied them with rations from Government storehouses. With an underlying consciousness of many years of wrong and injustice in dealing with them, we sought to salve our own national conscience by to the men theraselves. It cannot enter being very kind and generous to them. We called them "wards of the Government," and our appropriations for their maintenance in a state of uselessness ran into scores of millions of dollars.

Under these conditions the Indians did what a good many white people would have done under the same circumstances. They accepted the alms doled out to them and despised the source from which they came. They were not deceived by what Mr. LEUPP calls "benevolent humbug." The system has brought many evils in its train.

Nearly twenty years ago the late HENRY L. DAWES of Massachusetts formulated a new policy which looked toward the general dissolution of tribal relations and toward individualization of the members of the tribes, while still maintaining the policy of national guardianship. Mr. LEUPP intends to go beyond that by seeking to make the Indians men, to establish them on their individual feet, and to enable them to take a place similar to that occupied by other citizens in the life of the country.

The leopard is quite as likely to change come anything other than an Indian. The colonizing system, on large or on small scale, fosters the perpetuation of race and those below the prescribed age. traits and makes little short of impossi-

the Indian out of his isolated semi-barbarism and develop him into a selfrespecting manhood. With the red man who has passed middle life Mr. LEUPP believes that nothing can be done. He will remain as he is, and nothing can be done to make him anything else. He believes that something may be done with some of the younger adults by opening doors of industrial opportunity and tactfully pushing them through. He looks to the children for the redemption of the race.

Weighed in the scales of our policy for redeeming Porto Rico and the Philheretical. It is, however, absolutely sound. He would educate rather than instruct them. He would cultivate and develop what is in them, rather than try to put into them that which, at present, would find only an alien soil. 'Learning," he says, "is a secondary consideration. When we get to that, our duty is to adapt it to the Indian's immediate and practical needs." He believes that the Indian should work for his living, and that his education and training should fit and qualify him for his work. Our former policy made the standing the fact that the actual cash and the real estate belonging in full right to the 270,000 Indians of this country are estimated as exceeding the sum

f \$1,000,000,000. Mr. LEUPP would take the thirty or forty thousand Indian children of school age, and, with tact and patience, mold them into citizens. He insists that "it is foolish to force upon an Indian those studies which have no relation to his environment," and beyond a fair instruction in the rudiments, the "Three R's," he would not go except in the cases of those who showed desire and special aptitude for a higher intellectual training. He would teach the boy to "repair a broken harness, to straighten a sprung tire on a wagon wheel, and to fasten a loose horseshoe without breaking the hoof." He would have the Indian girl taught "to make and mend her clothing. to wash and iron, and to cook her

husband's dinner." These plans would tend to the ultimate assimilation and submergence of the Indian by the dominant race. No better way can be found for disposing of the long vexed question. The Commissioner will perhaps encounter opposition from those well meaning sentimentalists who find great pleasure and interest in moaning over the poor and ignorant Mr. and Mrs. Lo in their tepee or their little shack, dirty and decadent, with thousands of dollars to their credit in the National Treasury, and with more land than would be needed to maintain twenty white families.

If Mr. LEUPP can nail down, securely and permanently, a policy through which, during the coming years, the Thus the allied question is restored by Indian question will be solved by what he calls "merging this hardly used race into our body politic," he will deserve much gratitude from his fellow citizens.

A Forbidden Subject.

This letter discusses a question the to rebuke:

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: THE SUN must admit that there is something in the com plaint of the Boston Republic. Now, the question s, are Catholics discriminated against, as such? seem to prove that they are. And if they are, have they not a right to protest? Not to protest would be a tacit admission that the grounds on which they were discriminated against were just, or, in other words, that they are under just suspicion of

United States any natural born citizen is eligible to the Presidency, irrespective of his religious be ilef. But of what use is this if the Constitution is nullified by the will of the people?

"It is probably true that if THEODORE ROOSE. WELT were to turn Catholic and run again for the Presidency he would be defeated by a larger maforlty than he was elected by last year. What does this prove? Why, simply that religious bigotry is rampant in this country. Yet, forsooth, we pretend to be so liberal! Across the border we see a Catholic head of a Protestant Government. Cannot we learn a lesson?

" In conclusion I must absolve THE SUN from sharing in the popular prejudice. Would that its scorn of cant and bigotry and narrowness were generally imitated! NEW YORK, May 25."

We do not "admit that there is something in the complaint of the Boston Republic." There is nothing in it. We repeat our rebuke of the suggestion as

both groundless and mischievous. The circumstance that only a minority of the officeholders bearing the commission of the State of Massachusetts are into consideration as a political factor without offence to our political system. It is expressly excluded by the Constitution from consideration. It is a question wholly outside the domain of American politics. When an attempt to lug it into our politics was made in the middle of the last century and a pernicious agitation resulted the American people soon rebuked the impertinence and finally drove out the issue from the field of

Of what avail, asks our correspondent, s the eligibility of any natural born citizen to the Presidency, irrespective of these burning periods with which the his religious belief, if practically this Representatives sought to illuminate an constitutional privilege is nullified by the people? But it is not nullified. The question has never been raised; the issue has never been before the people.

politics.

The American people are free to elect to the Presidency whom they choose, provided that he be "a natural born citizen" of 35 years of age or more. They can elect a Protestant, a Roman Catholic, a Jew or an infidel. Any political party is free to nominate a candidate, within that every man of the post representing the troops these restrictions as to nativity and to who first marched through Baltimore was in favor his spots as the older Indian is to be- age, whatever may be his private views as to religion. Nobody, then, is discriminated against except the foreign born

ble that assimilation which would lift people as a candidate, they can vote for him or against him on any ground which seems sufficient to them, and under the or if the election is thrown into the House States.

The suggestion that if Mr. ROOSEVELT should "turn Catholic and run again for the Presidency he would be defeated by a larger majority than he was elected by" is a mere conjecture and of no pertinence. Mr. ROOSEVELT has announced repeatedly his determination never again to be a candidate for the Presidency; but ippines, Mr. Leupr's plan for the treat- his decision is entirely voluntary. There ment of Indian children is essentially is nothing in the Constitution to prevent his running again and if he runs again the people have a constitutional right again to elect him, whatever may be his religious belief or however much or little of religious belief he may have. When THOMAS JEFFERSON ran for President many citizens voted against him as "French infidel," and they acted within their prerogative, however unreasonable may have been their objection.

Differing estimates are made of the Roman Catholic population in the United States, but unquestionably it includes much the largest single body of re-Indians, as a class, paupers, notwith- ligious believers, though the population of Protestant proclivities, counted together, may be more. The population not included in any Christian Church membership, however, is unquestionably much more. Happily the sentiment expressed by the Boston paper and by our correspondent has never prevailed among the Roman Catholics of this country, strong as they have been numerically for more than a generation. It has never been raised by them in a political convention. They suffered too much a half century ago by an attempt to apply the religious test in politics, and that suffering would be repeated if they themselves should venture to raise it now.

> In the city of New York the Roman Catholic population is especially strong. The leader of the predominant political party is a Roman Catholic, yet so far from making that religious faith a test for political candidacy he was strenuous in advocating the nomination of the present Mayor of New York, a man not a Roman Catholic, and he is not less earnest in urging his renomination. Probably the vast majority of Roman Catholics in New York voted for Mayor McClel-LAN and they will vote for him again next November. Never have the Roman Catholics in a national convention of either of the great political parties undertaken to apply a religious test to a candidate for President: and if a candidate of their faith should ever be nominated for the Presidency he would be supported or opposed by Roman Catholic voters on political grounds only. They know very great majority of the American people, whether Protestants, Roman Catholics, Jews or infidels, and be of disastrous effect on the Church projecting it into a political canvass.

The introduction of any question of the sort discussed by the Boston paper and by our correspondent is an indiscretion-nay, it is a flagrant offense against It is a forbidden subject.

Ohio Republicans and Rate Regulation.

The significant sentence in the platform adopted by the State convention of The statistics quoted by the Republic certainly the Republicans of Ohio Thursday is not too long to be quoted entire:

"We also indorse every effort for the active enforcement of existing laws to stop all unjust discriminations and special favors in the form of rall way rebates, or by any other device, and we favor such further legislation on that subject with ad equate penalties as may, after full investigation seem to the Republican Congress and Administration wise and conservative, yet adequate to prevent unfair advantage to any, and to promote and insure the rights of all individuals, interests and localities."

A pretty cold "indorsement" of Government rate regulation, at its best. From the enforcement of the law prohibiting rebates to the enactment of statutes empowering the Federal Government to fix railway rates is a long step. Apparently the Ohio Republicans are not now highly enthusiastic in their desire that it shall be taken.

We have been told a thousand times that "the people demand Government rate regulation." The demand is pretty well concealed by the Ohio Republicans.

There is not one word about it in their platform.

Important Debate in Massachusetts. Governor WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS of Massachusetts vetoed the bill granting Roman Catholics is no sort of justifica- a bounty to all survivors of the civil war tion for the complaint that people of who did not receive one on enlistment, that religious faith are "discriminated justifying his action on the ground that against." The religious faith of office- the bill was unconstitutional, and, even holders is a matter of importance only were it constitutional, would put a burden on the Commonwealth it was financially unable to bear. Governor John L. BATES vetoed a similar bill last year, and the unpopularity he incurred thereby among the "old soldiers" cost him a

good many votes in the fall. When Governor Douglas's veto was received in the House half a day was spent in debating it. The Springfield Republican rescued parts of the debate from the obscurity that awaits most legislative speeches. There was some talk about the constitutionality of the measure, but the general character of the addresses may be judged best from obscure subject:

" Mr. SCHOFIBLD closed with a stirring appeal to do justice to the old soldiers who had helped to save the Ship of State, and closed amid applause.

" Mr. BRIGHAM of Marlboro argued that the old soldiers had offered their all on the altar of the country, and it was well that the other side had dropped the financial argument.

" Mr. CALLAHAN of Lawrence, for the bill, said of the gratuity as a just measure. By all the glo rice and sacrifices of the war he appealed to the House to raily to the old soldier, and was applauded."

A man having been put before the lot 1831, when the veterans came to the rescue of to give it up.

the country, and called upon the members to come to the rescue of the veterans now. [Applause.]"

The first roll call showed only 139 Constitution he cannot be elected unless votes to override the veto against 75 he gets a majority of the electoral votes, noes, or less than the two-thirds necessary to pass the bill. Only ten Demoof Representatives, a majority of the crats stood by the Governor. On the second roll call the bill was passed over the veto by a vote of 136 to 60. From the House it went to the Senate, where it failed of passage by a vote of 20 yeas to 14 nays. Only one Democratic Senator voted to sustain Governor Douglas's

It is remarkable how tender of the old soldiers' feelings the Massachusetts Democratic Senators and Representatives have become since Governor Douglas was elected.

Presiding Justice CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department, served the community for thirty-six years as a judicial officer. Like Justice GEORGE C. BARRETT and Justice JOHN J. FREEDMAN, he went on the bench in 1869, and in various courts he continued his career until his death, more than a third of a century later. He saw the judicial system of the State reformed and made over, and in each change that was mad he assisted with his advice and counsel. Judge Van Brunt's long term of service and successive elections afford the best possible commentary on the respect in which he was held by the public.

It is interesting to note how few emigrants leave the ports of Bremen and Hamburg for other countries than the United States, compared with the number leaving for this country. Take the first three months of this year for instance. In those months 57,621 left Bremen for the United States, against only 4,104 for other countries. Of that 4,104 no less than 2,775 went to Great Britain, many of whom doubtless sailed later for the United States from some British port. The 57,621 leaving for our shores was an increase of 33,541 over the same months of 1904, or 9,461 more than double as many. The total increased emigration from Bremen was 35,734 persons. Of the 57,621, less 956 rejected at Bremen, emigrants who came here from Bremen, 28,-943 were Hungarians, 16,268 Austrians and 9,279 Russians. Sixty-one per cent. of the rejections, 583, were because of eye disease-trachoma.

well that any attempt to raise the re- matizing and arraigning" whatever was an ligious issue would be resented by the act of party opponents, have been the fa-

our political system, the very genius of | ble indictments" is alliterative. "Corrupt which excludes it from consideration. debased personal partizanship" is an accu-It will be observed that the Harrisburg

platform builders, in accusing their opponents of the misuse of "every function of government," recognized, though, these opponents as the dominant party. It is always to be noted, unfortunately, that the bravest, most vigorous and most valiant platform statements are made by the

NON-BUOYANT GAS. Experience of an Aerenaut With the City

Illuminant. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just had an amusing experience with our much talked of gas, but also a dangerous and grown balloon over a building on Chambers ble to use hydrogen gas, because there was no way to dispose of its waste products.
therefore tried illuminating gas, assumin that it was either water or coal gas, either of which, pure, would have answered the pur

great dust storm of May 4 almost tore it to pieces, and incidentally nearly asphyxiated the aeronaut who, in trying to deflate it, ac-cidentally breathed a few whifts of the gas and became unconscious instanter (see New York papers of same or next day), which necessitated a call for an ambulance. So much for the deadliness of this widely ad-

necessitated a call for an ambulance. In much for the deadliness of this widely advertised commodity.

Some days later we filled the balloon, but without success, as the gas had no lifting power. A "Combustible" city official their called on us and told us that the "thing" of our roof was a menace to the surrounding buildings: that the authorities would not per mit it, and, further, that we must deflate if forthwith without allowing the gas to escape on the ambient air in such killing quantities. When the suggestion was made that he bring a truck and cart it away he left in high dudgeon, and has not been heard of since. We learned, too, that his visit was due to complaint from some one in a nearby building who possibly feared that he also might by chance get under a chunk of this gas and be smothered. It seems that this particular breed of gas contains too large a percentage of naphtha to have buoyancy, and our experience indicates that, like London fog, it better adapted for paperweights than balloons.

Thus far I am not only out of pocket for an

Thus far I am not only out of pocket for an Thus far I am not only out of pocket for an experiment which was a dead (or nearly dead) failure, but am confronted with possible awful consequences should any of this gas (which we afterward carefully released during the night) fall by chance upon some distant ight fall by chance upon some distant village and either smother or crush the inhabitants.

The aeronaut failed to see the joke abou
"His Master's Breath." He considers it rious matter—if gas can be classed as such New York, May 26. R. L. TROMAE.

Call to Defenders of the Prune. Sun, whose light shines for all and whose mos magnificent mission it is to dispel darkness, do some-thing to dispel the clouds of prejudice which sur-round the prune? Surely this fruit of the gods has fallen upon evil days when to say a man is "full of

prune juice" has become an expression of derision rather than a compliment of first rank. Has the prune, once the delight of kings, fallen

starting quantity of good soil, and plant ampelopsi

into the hands of the Philistines? Rescue the per ishing!

L. F. S. NEW YORK, May 26. An Ampelopsis Frontier for the Park TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why not di

and other hardy vines, so that the walls will be covered in three seasons of the year with beautiful green—like a thick hedge? The vines would, of course, be kept trimmed NEW YORK, May 26. Physical Geography. Columbus was proving the earth was round. "But," asked Ferdinan i as he scanned Isabella"

nely bamed, the great man was compelled

vacation bills, "can you explain why the seashor is higher than the mountains?"

THE EQUITABLE. Plan Suggested for Rec nell'n; the Interests of Stockhalders and Policyh) ders.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the quitable matter the \$100,000 stock controls the company, with all its accumulations, and yet is allowed only a dividend not to exceed \$7,000 per annum. With your permission I will mention a plan existing in some financial institutions on the Pacific Coast, which might perhaps solve the problem satisfactorily to the stockholder as well as to the policy That the capital stock of the company

should control its management is prima facie a fair enough proposition, but it i dently unsatisfactory in the case of a large life insurance company. The semi-mutual plan I refer to consists in taking the stockholders in partnership with the policyholders; in other words, instead of limiting their yearly dividend to 7 per cent., let the stockholders receive a percentage of the yearly profits, after making due provision for the reserve requirements and the accumulation of a reasonable reserve or surplus fund. In this way the immediate profit of the stock controlling the company would holders consist in managing the business as economically as possible, instead of, as it is alleged, using "graft" to get a better return than the paltry 7 per cent. allowed A percentage of 5 per cent., or per haps 10 per cent., would prove very profitable to them, I think, and would satisfy the policyholders as to the good management, and in this way would practically mutualize the company while preserving the rights of the stockholders.

It is well to bear in mind that the so-called

mutualization plan would, after all, as is well understood by those who know how the control of some financial institutions is obtained, end simply in leaving the practical control in the hands of the management for the time being, as is the case with some other large mutual life insurance companies NEW YORK, May 26. WILLIAM HANHART.

THE JEWS OF WARSAW.

The Great Jewish Commun'ty Into Which Lynch Law Has Lately Been Introduced.

From the Manchester Guardian. In Warsaw, out of a population of 800,000, 300,000 are Jews. And the Jews form a distinct class of the population. Most of the men dress in long overcoats reaching to their heels, and in small peaked caps. There is no shetto in Warsaw now, as in former days, but numbers of streets, particularly in the Old Town, are almost exclusively inhabited strange, restlessly busy world apart.

Jews sell and Poles come to buy; there are hundreds of little shops dealing in all manner of small wares; there are bookshops with books and papers in Hebrew and Yiddish, postcards with pictures of scenes in Palestine or portraits of prominent Zionists, and, again

books and papers in Hebrew and Yiddish, posteards with pictures of scenes in Palestine, or portraits of prominent Zionists, and, again, grotesque chroms representing scenes from the manufacture of whom 9.765 were Hungarians, 4.285 Russians, 907 Germans and 39 of various nationalities.

The total emigration to the United States in the single month of March, 1905, by way of Bremen and Hamburg, was 39,610 persons.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania at their Harrisburg State convention added one novelty to the "mixed stock" literature of platform declarations. Heretofore, "pointing with pride" to whatever was to be discountenanced, and "denouncing, stigmatizing and arraigning" whatever was an act of party opponents, have been the familiar platform phrases. But the Harrisburg convention offered something new in the platform line, as follows:

"We need not again rehearse the irrefutable indicates of vice of the saliton of every function of government to corrupt debased personal partizanship."

These are strong words and will appeal irresistibly to many of the campaign orators of the turnpike and crossroad. "Irrefutable indicates in the platform is alliterative." "Corrupt debased personal partizanship." is an accusation under which the unrighteous will writhe.

It will be observed that the Harrisburg the conscients of some that the soul we are attached to is the soil of recent plate of the conscients of some the conscients of some the position is simply a personal matter that should in no special way distinguish a man from his neighbors. We are long our personal partizanship." is an accusation under which the unrighteous will writhe.

It will be observed that the Harrisburg content in the plate of the conscients of the conscient of the co

The sky we love is the sky under which Poland lies, and the soil we are attached to is the soil of this land, in which we have worked and suffered for centuries. We are no longer children of the South—we are children of the North; and if the physiological evidences of our Semitic origin have not vet disappeared, if our noses are still hooked and our complexion still swarthy, we are in thought and sentiment the children of European civilization. We are Jews as far as religion is concerned; as regards nationality we are Poles. We do not even feel any great degree of solidarity with the Russian Jews."

The Jews who work in the Polish press entirely share these views and are in hearty sympathy with Polish national sentiment.

The Poles are not generally adverse to intimate relations with the Jews. Members of some of the most famous Polish aristocratic families have married Jewesses. A certain amount of anti-Semitic sentiment exists, originating chiefly in economic rivalry. Recently mutual credit societies have been formed to which Jews are not admitted, and the anti-Semitic sentiment is encouraged by the clerical party, the censor and the Government. But the attitude of the masses of the people is, on the whole, friendly, though the peasant always regards the Jew, half laughingly, as a comical sert of fellow, And, indeed, the fool of the Polish drama is most frequently a Jew. The Zionist propaganda is vigorously combated by the Jewsh and Polish Socialistic organizations and the educated Polish Jews frown upon its separatist tendencies. frown upon its separatist tendencies

The Awakening of England

From London Truth.

The intellectual invasion of England is the most grave circumstance of the time in this country while strenuously preparing to defend ourselves on sea and land against an attack that neither the Americans nor the French even dream of making. The following program of the daily life of an ordinary Englishman will develop the thought

adopted from France or the United States. 9 A. M.—Reads a newspaper which is conducted according to American methods.

9:30 A. M.—Rides to the city on a tramcar or a motor car that has been introduced into England

eiples which he has copied from the Americans.
11:30 A. M.—Continually using the telephone that ias been perfected by an American.

1:30 P. M.—Has for luncheon French dishes which have been cooked by a Frenchman 6 P. M .- Joins his wife, who is dressed in the American women are supposed to occupy their

enjoys the liberty that American girls possessdines at a restaurant according to the French cus-tom, and during dinner they talk with much of the impropriety which is supposed to be common in

a P. M.—They attend a theater at which there is performed a play that has been adapted from the

11 P. M.-They end the evening by having supper at a hotel which has been designed on an American pattern, and is controlled by an American-trained manager; having hurried throughout the day, as do the Americans, and devoted his whole attention to the pursuit of wealth according to their example.

12 30 A. M.—He retires to bed, his wife being at tended at the last by a French maid, who finally switches off the electric light that has been adopted The conquest of the English is complete; England, however, is safe!

Tom Reed on the Qualities of a Gentleman TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Apropos of several late articles in THE SUN, one of your corre spondents related that his servant girl said, "No gentleman goes to his office before 9 o'clock."

This reminds me of a story of our late lamented Thomas B. Reed, whose weight physically was over 250 pounds. When questioned as to his avoirdupois he admitted to 200 pounds. "Why. Mr. Rees." a friend said, "you must weigh more than that!"
"No. sir," said Mr. Reed, "No gentleman ever
weighs more than 200 pounds."
E. J.

Reformation.

The News office is not a hell box as it was once New Dodge.

Mrs. Knicker-Henry, I need a new dress.

FOR A NEW FORM OF SERVICE. Report of Dr. van Dyke Stirs Up Presbyterian General Assembly.

WINONA LAKE, Ind., May 26.-Whether the Presbyterian Church shall depart from its long established service, corresponding in many particulars to the Episcopa Prayer Book, proved to-day the most interesting question that has yet come before the Presbyterian General Assembly. The departure is headed by Dr. Henry van Dyke, professor in Princeton College, and to-day his suggestions for a form of service were placed before the commissioners in a pamphlet that contains nearly one hundred pages. Dr. van Dyke has been on the ground since Tuesday and has been doing some work among the commissioners in favor of his plan to revolutionize the Presbyterian service, but it was evident that he did not have all the commissioners with him.

The report was submitted by Dr van Dyke as chairman of a special committee to which the subject was referred one year ago, and in presenting it he alluded to the fact that at that time the subject had been dodged by the assembly. The report contains forms of service for the following occasions: The Lord's Supper, baptism of infants and adults, reception of those baptized in in-fancy to the Lord's Supper, solemnisation of marriage, burial of the dead, the ordination of a minister and "A Treasury of Prayers" for general and special uses.

for general and special uses.

Accompanying the service was an explanation of many of its provisions which amounted in the main to an argument in their favor. In presenting the report Dr. van Dyke declared that there was no ritualism in the book of prayers, saying he hated rituals and forms for ceremonies, nor could it even be called a liturgy. He described it as "a voluntary ceremony for the common democracy in the Presbyterian Church," and he declared that 1,000 ministers had written to the committee for a book of worship.

ministers had written to the committee for a book of worship.

He said some one had called these prepared prayers "canned prayers," but for two years he had been tolling on these prayers. Tears came into his eyes when he said he had in these two years gone to the mercy seat of God.

A motion by a commissioner to approve the report started the opposition. There was a motion to reject the report and dismiss the committee from further efforts flong this line. Another commissioner moved that the words "Holy Ghost" used throughout the book of prayers be changed throughout the book of prayers be changed to "Holy Spirit." Speeches were made by a number of commissioners for and against the report and then a motion followed to refer the matter back to the committee with in-

structions to revise the infant baptism service and make other changes.

The Assembly finally disposed of the matter for the present by referring the report back to the commission with instruction to bring it forward again next

WHITELAW REID SAILS TO-DAY Goes on the Philadelphia-Other Passen gers on the Liners.

Whitelaw Reid, the newly appointed Ambassador to Great Britain, accompanied by Mrs. Reid, sails to-day on the American Line steamer Philadelphia to assume his new duties. Among the other passengers on the ship are:

The Baroness de Bazus, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Blake, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Britton, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Chanler, W. S. Doran, Henry and Mrs. Lewis Chanler, W. S. Doran, Henry M. Doremus, Mayor of Newark: Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Emmett, Capt. William S. Guignard, Military Attaché at the United States Embassy in Paris: Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay, De Lancy Jay, His Excellency Jean Kologrivoff, James McCabe, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Capt. J. J. Simpson, Charles Spilka, Dr. and Mrs. Charles F. Weber, Dr. W. C. Wile and R. P. Perkins.

Among those who have engaged passage on the Red Star liner Kroonland, sailing this morning for Antwerp, are:

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Abels, Prof. A. C. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Barr, Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Mrs. Robert E. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Chapin, Capt. S. A. Clouman, U. S. A.: Prof. John Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Dunn, Gen. Edmund Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kingsland, Mrs. John La Farge, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Littlefield, Mrs. George de Forest Lord, Dr. Henry H. Morton, Miss Molly Elliot Seawell, Mrs. William H. Tillinghast, Mrs. Edward A. Wickes, William Wissner and T. Stewart Wood.

The Atlantic Transport Minnetonka, sailing to-day for London, will carry:

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Alden, Mr. and Mrs. morning for Antwerp, are:

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Alden, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Beers, Miss Nanette Comstock, John H. Davies, the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, Gov. and Mrs. W. T. Durbin, H. Murray Gardiner, Justice and Mrs. H. T. Kellogs, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Sprague and Mr. and Mrs. Rollin H. Lynde. Passengers on the Cunarder Etruria, sailing to-day for Liverpool, are:

THE MAYOR'S BORE-EVICTER. Way to Get Rid of 'Em.

The Mayor is going to try a new method of getting rid of bores. Some days ago a representative of an invention for the transmission of writing by electricity suggested to the Mayor the advisability of having his office equipped with the device. He explained that it would be so much easier for the Mayor to comraunicate with his staff by this method than by having the subordinates re-

spond to a buzzer. The Mayor at first was not taken with the idea, but John O'Brien, his private secretary, saw its possibilities. He pointed out that the transmittting pad could be attached to the shelf under the Mayor's desk, that it could be connected with Mr. O'Brien's room, and that when the Mayor wanted a siege raised all he would have to do would be to jot down a call for as-

"You see, it's this way," Mr. O'Brien ex-plained, "if you want to get free of some-one all you need do is to draw out the shelf and write 'help.' I'll read the message and "You'll say that a delegation of the Some-thing-or-Other Verein is waiting outside to tender me a formal indorsement for another term, or that the Board of Estimate is in session and waiting for me?" queried

the Mayor.
"Exactly," responded Mr. O'Brien.
"All right, let 'em put it in," and now
Mr. O'Brien is waiting for the first victim.

NEW EXITS FOR ST. THOMAS'S. East Side Work.

To eliminate any possibility of danger

from inadequate exits officers of St. Thomas's

Episcopal Church, Fifth avenue and Fiftythird street, have provided for two new gallery exits. One of them will necessitate the building of a new porch to the church on the Fifth avenue side. The work will be begun at once and will be completed, it is expected, by fall. expected, by fall.

It was announced yesterday at St.

Thomas's Church that through bequests
left by a late parishioner, Miss Evelina

Dortic, a much needed deaconess house
has been provided for the East Side work of the parish. A brownstone dwelling adjoining St. Thomas's Chapel in East Sixtieth street has been purchased, and this will be refitted. will be refitted.

Law Institute Officers At the annual meeting of the Law Institute in the law library of the Federal Build-

ing yesterday afternoon the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Judge E. Henry Lacombe; vice-residents, George L. Ingraham, #ddison Brown and John E. Parsons; treasurer, Raigher—Sorry, but I have nothing but tainted noney. I channel Jones out at poker last night.

Brown and John E. Parsons; treasurer, Charles E. Souter; secretary, Jordan J. Rollins.

OPPOSE THIRD ELEVATED TRACK. Plans for the Second and Third Avenue

Line Not Likely to Be Allowed. There is likely to be a rather animated ession of the Rapid Transit Commission next Thursday when the board will hold a public hearing on the application of the Interborough company to add another track to the second and Third avenue elevated lines. Already numerous protests have been received by the commission, and many applications to be heard in opposition have been sent in by civic and commercial organizations and property owners along

the routes. The Interborough company intends to make a stiff fight for the additional tracks. Vice-President E. P. Bryan said yesterday that it would be explained to the commiss that it would be explained to the commission that the only way to furnish an express service on the East Side would be to build a third track and to build a four track bridge across the Harlem ship canal at 129th street. He added that all the plans for these extensions had been prepared and that the company could complete the job by the end of the year. He added that the company was prepared to pay immediately in cash for damages caused to adjoining

properties.

It was learned yesterday that Paul D. Cravath, one of the counsel to the Metro-politan system, has informed the Rapid Transit Commission that should the board permit the plan the Metropolitan system would be inclined to bid only for a two track local subway instead of the four track local and express subways it is willing to build on the East and West sides of the

city.

There is little possibility of August Belmont's application being granted.

JUSTICE GIEGERICH DECLINED.

Renomination as President of Catholic Club Offered Him-No Polities in Row. The contest in the Catholic Club over the forthcoming election of a new board of directors is not due to political dissensions, as was reported, but arises from the fact that the comparatively small section of members who habitually frequent the olub are anxious to obtain a larger representation in the management. As at present constituted, both the board of directors and the total membership show a fair percentage of the various political creeds. The fact that Dr. Francis J. Quinlan has been nominated for president is due to Supreme Court Justice Leonard A. Giage-rich's flat declination to serve a fourth

term as president. A unanimous renomination was offered him, but he compelled the withdrawal of his name, as he finds his work in the club usurps time that he cannot spare from his judicial duties. Under the present of the cannot spare from his judicial duties. der these circumstances Dr. Quinlan was selected as a candidate on whom all could agree.

The election will take place on Tuesday night, June 6, and it is not expected that there will be any considerable change in the complexion of the managing board.

NIBLO BOOKS BRING \$6,000. End of the Sale of the Y. M. C. A.'s Col-

lection of Rarities. The sale of the Niblo collection of rare old books which belonged to the Y. M. C. A. was concluded yesterday at the Merwin-Clayton salesrooms, in East Twentieth street. The total realized was \$6,000. This sum will be used for the acquirement of now books for the association's library.

Livy's "History of Rome," ornamented with thirty-two large initials and illuminated in gold and colors, sold for \$183, while Voragine's "Stories of the Saints," with initials painted in blue and red, fetched \$130. The latter is supposed to be one of the first books printed in Paris.

printed in Paris.

Among the other works sold were an Italian calendar written on veilum, for \$67.50; Washington Irving's "History of New York," printed in 1809, \$68; Cotton Mather's "Ecclesiastical History of New England," printed in London in 1702, \$28.50, and Webster's play "The Tragedy of the Dutchesse of Ma'fy," printed in 1623, with the names of the original actors, \$80.

MAYOR SQUELCHES LITTLE TIM. His Resolution to Raise a Salary Meets

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate Little Tim Sullivan, who is sitting in place of President Fornes of the Aldermen. who is on a vacation, offered a resolution increasing the salary of Edward V. Greene, custodian in the City Clerk's office, from

\$1,500 to \$2,000 a year.
"What are Mr. Greene's duties?" the Mayor "He works in the library," Little Tim "He works in the library," little Tim replied.
"Oh, does he, well the way that library is run is a caution," said the Mayor, and then he added, "Call the roll on the resolu-tion." The Mayor's name was the first one called, and the emphatic tone in which he voted "No," led Little Tim to withdraw

33 ATTAIN ETHICAL CULTURE. Dr. Adier's School Hands Out Diploma-

to Young Women. The Ethical Culture School, Sixty-third street and Central Park West, held its kindergarten normal department graduating exercises yesterday afternoon. Thirty-

three young women received diplomas. There were some 600 admiring women in the audience, who applauded approvingly the audience, who appliated approvings the remarks made upon the "Psychological Basis of Ethical Culture" by Dr. John Dewey of Chicago University, and the pleating, advice Percival Chubb gave the graduates upon always looking at the "happy and bright side of worldly things and always to lay special stress on seeing the humor in life."

The school has 550 pupils, the largest number since it was started twenty-seven

number since it was started twenty-seven years ago by Dr. Felix Adler.

ALUMNI AGAINST ALLIANCE. Tech Graduates Seem Opposed Up With Harvard.

BOSTON, May 26.-From all over this country and from other countries there have been pouring into the Institute of Technology for several weeks past the votes of the graduates and special student graduates on the question of the proposed alliance of Tech and Harvard. There are some 3,000 members of the alumni assocome 3,000 members of the alumni asso-ciation and about the same number of special student graduates, scattered the world over, who have been requested to record their votes on this question. The vote as recorded thus far shows about 75 per cent. against the alliance. It is thought that not more than 4,000 out of the artire 8.00 will be heard from

of the entire 6,000 will be heard from

Miss Eleanor Attwood Scott and William Harvey Tew were married yesterday after-noon in Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth St. Matthew's, Quebec, a cousin of the bride performed the ceremony at 4:30 o'clock. Justice Francis M. Scott, the bride's father. Justice Francis M. Scott, the bride's father, gave her away. She wore a costume of white sain with lace, tulle and orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of illies of the valley she was attended by her sister, Miss Markaret Simes Scott as maid of honor and by Mrs Frank Dresser of Worcester, Mass., as matron of honor. The Misses Betty Collamore, Elizabeth Hurry, Miriam E. Grose, Dorothy Hurry, Julia Dawson and Marle Louise Wickes were bridesmaids.

James Dinsmore Tew assisted his brother of the bride: John Douglas Kilpatrick and Clifford Buckingham of this city, Charles Ecarpenter of Baltimore, Charles Cocail Factor, Frank L. Warren, Jr., of Stockbridge, Mass., and Alfred J. Brandt, Arnbeim, Holland, were ushers.

Justice and Mrs. Francis M. Scott gave a reception at their home, 42 Park avenue, after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Tew will sail soon for Glasgow. Scotland, where Mr. Tew, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Tew of Jamestown, N. Y., is now engaged in business.